

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

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PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Malden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

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A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad livings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth, Montelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

New Invented Light Water Proof

SUMMER HATS,

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

16—tf

N. B. These hats being prepared with a durable water proof cement, will not break by fair usage, but last longer than any other sort yet made, and resist the summer heat and winter cold.

TAKEN UP by William Wright, living on the Limestone road, at the big Pond, a sorrel Horse, near five feet high, a few white hairs in his forehead, supposed to be six years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$30 before me this 11th Nov. 1811.

17 Leonard Young.

Four Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro fellow named ALLEN, belonging to the estate of John Breckinridge, dec. He is about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks mildly and slow, walks with his right foot turned out much more than the left, in consequence of his knee having been injured. It is probable he will be found in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Breckinridge's residence, or of Hickerson's, in Bourbon county, about 12 miles from Lexington. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

JESSE LEWIS.

18-51*

LAWS OF THE U. STATES (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish Quarter-Master's Department, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established a Quarter-Master's Department for the army of the United States, to consist of a quarter-master-general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require; the quarter-master-general and deputy quarter-masters to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the assistant deputy quarter-masters by the President alone. And he hereby is authorized moreover to appoint such additional number of deputy quarter-masters, not exceeding four, to be taken from the lines or not, at his discretion, as in his judgment the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general, under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, with forage for two additional horses; the deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive sixty dollars per month, five rations per day and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision; the assistant deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to and receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

necessary clerks in the quarter-master-general's office, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; and for the compensation of the Clerks of the commissary-general, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred dollars per annum, with such books and stationery as may be necessary to the quarter-master-general's and commissary-general's departments.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general, be authorized to appoint a principal wagon-master, and as many wagon-masters as he may judge necessary for the service of the army, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the wagons and other means of transport necessary and proper for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no wagon-master shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in any wagon, or means of transport employed in the service of the United States; nor in the purchase or sale of any horses, harness, wagons or other means of transport procured for, or belonging to the United States, except as agent for the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four conductors of artillery, who shall be appointed by the President alone, each of whom shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of artillery.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation on the first day of April next; and that so much of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as respects the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents, be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after that day; but all those agents shall continue to perform their respective duties in the mean time, and until the deputy and assistant deputy quarter-masters shall be appointed and ready to enter on the execution of their respective offices; to whom the said military agents and assistant military agents shall then deliver all the public stores and property in their possession.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all persons attached to the public service by virtue of this act, shall be subject to military law, except the deputy commissaries.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and he hereby is authorized in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the quarter-master-general, deputy quarter-masters, commissary-general, and deputy commissaries, or any of them; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the name of the state of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the said constitution having been transmitted to Congress, and by them being hereby approved; therefore,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census and apportionment of Representatives the said state shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States; and that all the laws of the United States not locally applicable, shall be extended to the said state, and shall have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the said state, together with the residue of that portion of country which was comprehended within the territory of Orleans, as constituted by the act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," shall be one district, and be called the Louisiana district; and there shall be established in the said district, a District Court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the District Judge; and there shall be, annually, four stated sessions of the said court held at the city of Orleans; the first to commence on the third Monday in July next, and the three other sessions progressively, on the third Monday of every third calendar month thereafter. The said Judge shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which by the act, the title whereof is in this section recited, were given to the District Judge of the territory of Orleans, and he shall be allowed an annual compensation of three thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States. The said Judge shall appoint a clerk of the said court, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the city of Orleans, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees heretofore allowed to the clerk of the Orleans territory.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That as soon as it shall be deemed compatible with the good of the public service, the gun boats now in commission be laid up, and with those not in commission, be distributed in the several harbors of the maritime frontier which are most exposed to attack, to be carefully kept and used as circumstances may require.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the Pursers in the navy of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of Pursuer, who shall not have been first nominated and appointed, except Pursers on distant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed, as aforesaid: And every Pursuer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more

sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of Pursuer in the navy of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 30, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the corporation of the City of New-Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said City.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the use, possession and occupation of a space of one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet of a vacant lot of ground, in the City of New-Orleans, bounded by Bienville and Custom House streets, and by Levee street and the high road, be, and the same is hereby vested in the corporation of the said City. And the said corporation is authorized to use, possess and occupy the same for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected and kept in operation a Steam Engine, or Engines, for conveying water into the said City and all buildings necessary to the said purpose: Provided, That if the said space of ground shall not be occupied for the said purpose within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, or shall at any time thereafter cease to be so occupied, for the term of three years, the right and claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired: And provided also, That this act shall not affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals if any such there be.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 8, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

Whereas the Representatives of the People of all that part of the territory or country ceded, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence, due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, down the said river, to the river Iberville; and from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulf, to the place of beginning, including all island within three leagues of the coast; did, on the twenty-second day January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and give to the said state the name of the state of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union," the said state to be incorporated in the Union, and the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said state, together with the residue of that portion of country which was comprehended within the territory of Orleans, as constituted by the act, entitled "An act erect

August, 1810, it was notified by the French government to the American minister resident at Paris, that the Berlin and Milan decrees would be revoked on the 1st of November following, "it being clearly understood that the English orders in council should be rescinded at the same time." This information was on the 25th of August 1810, communicated to the British government by Mr. Pinkney, the minister of the United States to the court of London; but instead of being then told that we were ready to redeem our pledge, and to proceed step by step with the French in relaxing the rigor of these measures, the answer was "that whenever the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken place," then and not till then, we should relinquish our present system. What kind of evidence the British ministry requires of the actual revocation of the French decrees we know not; the Americans by their President say they have ceased to exist, but the British orders in council continue to operate with undiminished rigour, to the ruin of our manufactures, and to the dishonour of our country.

LETTER TO GEN. ROBERT BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1812.

The Hon. Robert Brown.

Sir—I address you at the request of a number of your constituents, Millers at Easton, in order that you may distinctly understand that the Embargo, as imposed for ninety days, is productive of very injurious consequences to them, and if followed by war, as is expected, will occasion their ruin.

An Embargo merely for one month, at this season of the year, inasmuch as it delays shipments until their arrival in Europe is so near the European harvest that the prices are affected, would be highly detrimental; continue it ninety days, you produce most serious loss; if followed by war inevitable ruin results.

You will do me the justice to believe, that in this address I have no intention to question the propriety of any vote you may give; my intention is solely to point out to you the consequences to your constituents. When they shall find themselves precipitated from the heights of prosperity to beggary, they will question. You will no doubt have fortified yourself with sufficient reasons; it may however not be ill-timed to forewarn you, that nothing known to the world will answer. Being bound in honor to France, is a veil of gauze distinctly seen through by the blaze of the American ships on the ocean. The ambition to possess Florida will have but little influence on persons dispossessed of their homes by the Sheriff. Tell them the Orders in Council are not rescinded, they will reply that those orders neither diminished their profits or their happiness, but as both were involved by a crooked, insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a majority in Congress. Mystery will avail nothing. The wretched are clear sighted, and they will soon discover the depth of any pretext. They cannot be deceived, they will not suffer without complaint.

To you, sir, they look up at this crisis; they call on you to save from destruction one of the most extensive of the manufacturing interests of the country; that interest essentially connected with the agricultural which is the vital interest of the country, I allude to the milling—which is emphatically, what I have described it, of primary importance.

I am aware that you may think I use too much freedom, but, sir, I wish this letter shewn to Mr. Roberts and to Mr. Rodman, for it is intended for all. I do not pretend to question or impeach your motives. I wish you to lay it to your understandings and to your consciences—then do what you think right before God and man—and shall conclude with repeating that on you the welfare or ruin of thousands depends, and that you are warned of it at the request of several of your anxious constituents.

Your fellow citizen,
P. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Washington, D. C. April 13, 1812.
To Mr. P. Hollingsworth.

SIR,

A letter addressed by you to General Brown, of date the 6th inst. which you state to have been written at the request of a number of his constituents. Millers at Easton, on the subject of an Embargo and war, has, at your request, been put into my hand. You must be aware, sir, that your letter bears on its face something like impertinence; notwithstanding which, I am disposed not to question the legitimacy of your commission to address us, nor the right of the Easton Millers to appoint you their attorney in the business. The fidelity with which you have executed your trust, I concern not myself with.

It has however become proper for me to pass in review the soundness and consistency of your strictures, your censures and your admonitions. This, sir, I shall do with equal freedom and candor; as I believe neither the time nor the occasion justifies any other course. Personally to you, I am an utter stranger. Judging of you therefore through the medium of your letter only, if I am forced to disclose impressions which may not flatter you, you can easily discover the cause why I shall have been thus unfortunate—the misuse of your pencil.

You remarked that an embargo will injure the Easton Millers—followed by war it will involve them in absolute ruin. If such shall be the result, you cannot regret it more than I shall. As far as I had it in my power they have been furnished with information in due time of what was likely to take place, and stood advised of the necessity of caution in their dealings. How far you may feel acquitted of pursuing a like course, I presume not to Judge.

The minority in Congress have obstinately persisted in denying the sincerity of the majority in making preparations for war. If the Millers at Easton have become the victims of a delusion thus produced by this illiberality in the Congressional minority and their friends, with them lies the responsibility, not with us. That an Embargo and war will be productive of private embarrassment, is certain; but a view of the circumstances which will re-

sult from a failure to resort to war under the present relation between the U. States and G. Britain, or a resort to war without previous embargo, will show that this latter alternative would work greater evil. Had war been declared without warning to the merchants to arm or forbear making shipments, their ships must have been liable to ruinous depredation, while neither they nor the nation would have had an opportunity of retaliating the injury on the depredator. In such an event, the claimants at the coffee-house would have been louder than at this time. An embargo therefore became an indispensable measure preparatory to a state of war. After a lapse of near four months from the adoption of the report of the committee of foreign relations by the House of Representatives, taken together with the subsequent transactions of Congress, a strange blindness, to give it no harsher name, to the current of events, only, could have induced the involvement of those engaged in the manufacturing of flour in deep losses.

I presume, sir, you will hardly accuse Congress of precipitancy in the commencement of a war, or the Executive of an improper solicitude to hasten that event. If you are prepared to aver that America has no cause of war with England, which your letter seems to infer, you are the only man I have found who holds such an opinion. Almost all agree there are many sufficient cause of war, and that the catalogue is daily increasing by a repetition of injuries any one of which calls for resistance with all the energies of the nation. Let me call your attention to the period when these outrages commenced, and to their character.

The impression of American seamen into the British naval service, has been an outrage endured so long that it is as painful to the American mind to recur to the time of its commencement, as to contemplate the atrocity of its character, or to behold the utter prostration of national independence in this most odious of all species of personal enthrallment. The seizure of our vessels in our own waters, and on our own coasts, is another wrong which to overlook would be to disavow one of the most valuable of our national rights. This is an injury which we have so long sought to avert by negotiation ineffectually, that some politicians may have forgotten its nature. But the interdiction of commercial intercourse between this nation and others in amity with it, in the produce of our own soil and industry, which has existed since 1806, either in the shape of paper blockades or orders in council, and against which this government has remonstrated, negotiated, and even supplicated, without obtaining the least mitigation of the injury done it, has completed the climax of aggression. To the above cited efforts to obtain even a forbearance on the part of Britain from further injuring our commerce, restrictions of a pacific character have been applied with as little success. Under such circumstances, when the essential principles of that independence which was achieved through tremendous perils, rather than pay a three-penny duty on tea, is violently and pertinaciously attacked by that very nation whose very shackles were then so gloriously broken; are the councils of the nation to be influenced by any consideration less than one that involves the vital interests of the whole American people? I trust not.

In the contemplated state of war, the coffee-house may not have its present influence; particular branches of business perhaps, must suffer; a considerable amount of industry may be taken into military pursuits; some sacrifices of profit and convenience the nation must make, but they will be offered on the alter of public good and national independence.

The administration with long continued and unceasing efforts has sought to avoid war by negotiation and pacific appeals to the interest of the British nation, until oppression and violence have by turn incorporated themselves into the permanent policy of her government. In the recent debates in their parliament the ministerial speakers did not confine themselves in their defence of the orders in council to the principles of retaliation on their enemy, but assumed the ground that they were a part of an obvious policy to weaken or at least prevent the growth of a commercial rival in the U. S. We then have no choice but open war or submission to a doctrine of absolute recolonization. On such an occasion there can be no doubt which of the alternatives will be chosen by the high-spirited people composing the American commonwealth.

I value the spirit of enterprise of our merchants as highly as any man, and no one could feel more disposed to foster and encourage it, could it be done without a surrender of that proud spirit of independence and high sense of justice which would be ill exchanged indeed for the commerce of the world. The American people I feel confident are incapable of bartering virtue for gain, and that now, as in 1776, in their estimation nothing is valuable in the absence of the dear-bought gem of independence.

I shall now, sir, notice more particularly some parts of your letter. You ask it of us as justice, that we should not consider you as questioning the propriety of any vote we may have given, and in the sequel of the same paragraph you observe that the orders in council have neither injured the interests nor the happiness of our constituents, only "as both have been involved by a crooked and insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a ma-

jority in Congress." Let me request you to pause over this sentence and ask your conscience if a man of truth and candor could have penned it? You commence with declaring you do not impeach our motives; you conclude with saying a majority, to which two of those you address are proud to prolong, have involved the interest and happiness of those for whom you act, by pursuing a crooked and wicked policy in the face of truth. Twice in your letter you say you do not impeach our motives, and yet you charge us, being of the majority of Congress, with pursuing a wicked policy in the face of truth, destructive of the interests and happiness it is our official duty as it ought to be our care to conserve. This charge lies particularly against Gen. Brown, supposing you to refer more particularly to time past. It would be an unnecessary task for me to defend Gen. Brown's character against your calumnies. His whole life has been one continued display of amiable and useful virtues. The bitterness of party asperity cannot fix a blemish on his character. In the present disputes with Britain he differs from you in opinion—so would he have done, very possibly, at the era of independence, had you been mature enough to have formed one. His virtue was then tested by an imprisonment under the British at New-York, incurred by his being found in arms in defence of his country's rights; and not a single act of his public or private life since has been at variance with his conduct at that time.

We utterly disclaim your assumption

that an obligation to France either ought

or does influence us to vote for measures preparatory to a war with England. To

France the United States owe nothing.

She owes them much indemnity for spoliations committed on their commerce,

which she has hitherto unjustly withheld.

But whence, sir, this solicitude to brand a majority of Congress with *alien partialities*—is it to apologize for their being *felt somewhere else*? Further to press this part of your letter I forbear, than just to observe that your charge of wickedness on Congress and on the President, as affecting the interests of the citizens, while you deny that the orders in council have produced such an effect, discloses something like foreign partialities, not for one foreign nation more than another, but for a foreign government in preference to our own.

In your insinuation that an ambition to possess Florida actuates us to vote for war with England, you cut up your own argument. In seizing Florida, we

should be as likely to incur a dispute with France as England, if not more so.

To such arguments, sir, we shall not recur in defence of our votes. Be assured we have neither acted without consulting our consciences nor without a due regard to our responsibility to those who have constituted us their representatives. We at all times hold ourselves accountable for our stewardship to them. Even on very slight evidence of your authority to act for any of them, we do not plead irresponsibility to you.

It will be obvious to you that in this reply I have not sought to be over courteous with you—your letter released me from that obligation. I trust you will not accuse me of a failure to fulfil my promise to deal freely & candidly with you.

In taking leave, suffer me to intimate to you, that to the very doctrines set forth in your letter, held and promulgated by a few who think with you, we owe very much, if not entirely, our necessity at this time to go to war. A belief on the part of G. Britain, which she has sufficiently disclosed to the world, that she had many partisans in America who are able so to divide and paralyze our councils, as to make us unequal to self-defence, has invited and encouraged her aggressions, and still encourages a persistence in them in face of the most imminent hazard of a war.

While your letter, sir, proves that there are a few persons out of Congress who are ready to succumb to British domination and outrage; yet, from the acceptance of honorable and responsible military commissions by the most respectable members of the federal party, it must be manifest that the nation is assuming an attitude for a resistance as formidable as its wrongs have been monstrous and long continuing.

In your own words, I wish you to lay these things to your understanding and to your conscience, and then act as you think right before God and man.

With American feelings,

Your fellow-citizen,

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Mr. Pascual Hollingsworth.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The following query has been addressed to various persons in this state, by a gentleman calling himself *Josephus B. Stuart*—We believe he is in some high office in the state of New-York:—

Are the Kentuckians willing to support *De Witt Clinton* for President, if we (the state of New-York) will support a Kentuckian for Vice President? I should be happy to have your opinion on that subject.

The reader may wish to know who Mr. Clinton is?—He is a nephew of the Vice President—at present Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York—he is a republican of high standing, and handsome talents; and at a future day may be a fit character to fill the Presidential chair. He will, however, not advance his pretensions much, by this early attempt to sound the opinions of the people of this state. The Kentuckians will

support *De Witt Clinton* for President of the United States; but the tried patriot *JAMES MADISON*, in exclusion to all others. Nor can the idea of electing a Vice President from this state, stimulate the pride of the Kentuckians to so improper a course at the present juncture. Kentucky is not *jealous* of her sister states—and will therefore endeavour to make the best choice, regardless from what section of the Union he is selected. And perhaps they would as readily vote for a Vice President from the state of New-York, as for any individual in this state. The venerable *George Clinton*, should he again agree to serve in that capacity, will not doubt receive the support of the Kentuckians. (Frankfort Argus).

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend, dated

"Washington City, April 13, 1812.

It is reported that the British frigate *Gulliver* of 44 guns, has anchored in the Delaware; and I understand a special messenger has carried orders to Rodgers commanding the President of about equal metal, to ascertain the fact—and first invite her to depart without ceremony, and upon refusal, to compel her to move quarters—It is said Rodgers will never give the news of what will be done unless it should be favorable—death or victory!?

ib.

We are assured from the highest authority, that a declaration of War will be made by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, about the 4th of May. Congress have relinquished the idea of a recess; and after declaring war they will adjourn until November next.—

ib.

Governor *Harrison* has recommended to the frontier inhabitants of the Indiana territory to fort themselves, or to erect block houses. He has also called upon the Indians who may make any incursions into the territory. He apprehends serious danger from nearly all the tribes; and he is of opinion, that the Delawares are perhaps the only friendly nation. It is even doubtful whether they will remain so. British presents and British hostility are the cause of all this. The governor also requests such officers as know themselves disqualified to discharge their duty to resign their commissions and make room for those who are qualified.—

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 18.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st February; on the 24th February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 18th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Master's Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued.—We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tedious along."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, U. S. frigates *President*, *Com. Rogers*, and *Essex*, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty-four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage, than shattering the gun carriage.—One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the Castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in the stone of nearly six inches without defacing it in other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten-Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

For Sale,
A GOOD GIG, WITH PLATED HARNESS,
For cash or negotiable paper.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, May 4th, 1812.

Baltimore Shoe Store,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON.

MOS ALLEY respectfully informs the public in general, that he is now opening a fresh supply of SHOES from Baltimore, and, within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country.

Ladies' Kid and Morocco fashionable trimmed Slippers,

Misses do. do. do.

Genlemen's fine Shoes & Pumps of first quality.

Ditto with buckle straps.

Boys' do. do.

Servants' coarse shoes.

Kid and Morocco Skins,

Foot Cord and Tassels.

Shoe strings & Spangles for Ladies' shoes.

A few Boxes of fine SPANISH SEGARS.

ALSO—

A few barrels of Coffee, All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or good negotiable notes.

19-3w Lexington, May 5, 1812.

THE subscriber will furnish good Scantling of any description, or undertake Sawing which will be punctually done at the shortest notice. A line addressed to me at my house, on the Russell's road, two and a half miles from Lexington, or left with Robert Holmes of Lexington, will be attended to.

BENJAMIN GRISHAM.

May 5, 1812.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Lexington, 2d May, 1812.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 5, 1812.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable **GEORGE CLINTON** IS NO MORE. He expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the annunciation of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorize the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

"The Stranger," No. VIII—deferred till next week.

The latest paper from Washington City, by yesterday's mail, is dated the 21st. Private letters state, that a vote on the question of a recess had been taken and decided in the negative—55 to 62.

The Governor of Kentucky received despatches on Friday from the War Department requiring our quota of 100,000 militia to be held in readiness to take the field immediately; advices relative to the 50,000 volunteers and 15,000 regulars for 18 months. Those orders, we are assured will be immediately acted upon in this state. In Ohio the same preparations will take place. It is presumed this force will be marched to the North-Western frontier, to wage war with the Indians, and invade the dominions of their British Allies in Upper Canada.

Letters from Vincennes have been received in town, stating that the citizens of that place were so much alarmed for the safety of the town as to have actually commenced fortifying it by stockade—that the people are now following the advice of Governor Harrison and building forts and block-houses—that many are abandoning their farms on the frontier, and moving into the settlements—and that apprehensions were so much entertained even for the final safety of Vincennes that some citizens were about to send their wives and children into Kentucky and Ohio. The orders which had been received there to march Colonel Boyd's regiment to Newport had not a little contributed to excite these apprehensions. This regiment is supposed to be destined for Detroit. This state of affairs must be very distressing to all the inhabitants of Indiana, but particularly to the recent emigrants and poorer people, most of whom depend altogether upon their own labours for a bare support, and were about preparing to plant the corn on which they would have to rely the ensuing year for provisions for themselves, their wives and children.

On the 22d April, the family of a Mr. Harriman (a mill-wright recently from Vermont) consisting of himself, his wife and five children were murdered by the Indians at their residence upon the Embarras river, about five miles from Vincennes. A party was collected to pursue them, but a rain which fell during the succeeding night so obliterated their tracks as to render the pursuit impracticable. Governor Harrison had received information by express on the 25th that the family of a Mr. Mix was assailed by three Indians, on Little Pigeon creek; he was shot down, his son wounded in the arm by a tomahawk, that his mother saved the son by assaulting the Indian with an axe and drove him off; another son fired from a house about 40 yards off and killed one Indian. The others then retreated, leaving the old lady and her daughter (who had snatched a rifle which she supposed to be loaded, but was not) in possession of the house. Similar occurrences we expect to hear of daily.

Mr. Ogilvie is about to deliver some of his very interesting and eloquent orations at Louisville. He there announced his intention of visiting the principal towns in this state.

The latest intelligence from France states that the Hornet would sail from Bordeaux about the 20th of March, with a Treaty. Great preparations were making in every part of the Empire for commencing the projected war with Russia—400,000 men are embodied, and the Imperial guards were on their march for the frontier.

Such a violent Earthquake was felt at Laguira (Carracas) & the surrounding villages, on the 25th March, as to destroy upwards of ten thousand Inhabitants!—The hills it is said were so much agitated as to resemble the motions of vessels in a heavy sea.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.
Strong (fed) 51,883
Gerry (repub) 50,143

present majority 1690
Some towns are yet to be heard from, which it is expected will reduce Strong's majority to about 1000.

Recruiting for the new army (says the Weekly Register) goes on with astonishing success & activity—by returns made to the war office, it appears that 3,000 men were enlisted in one week. The returns for the next succeeding week will give double the number. It may therefore be calculated that the whole number of regulars will be ready in May or June, and the necessary number of volunteers will be prepared to act with them at a moment's warning.

On our southern frontier a banditti of Greeks and Shawnee Indians continue to excite unpleasant sensations. Every act of theirs seems to threaten hostile intentions. *Clarion.*

ing the recruiting districts, are therefore, particularly called upon, in behalf of their common country, to be prompt and diligent, in discharging their respective duties.

The gross and repeated injuries which have been inflicted upon us, in common with our sister states, call aloud for reparation. Let us not, therefore, be the last in preparing to meet such a crisis, and to participate in the glory which invites us to the field.

J. WINCHESTER,
B. Gen. United States Army.

OFFICERS OF THE ADDITIONAL ARMY.

RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Those on the north side of the Kentucky river will assemble at Lexington, without loss of time, in order to be put on service. Those on the south side of said river will assemble at Louisville for the same purpose, except the commanding officer, who will first attend at Lexington for orders, &c.

J. WINCHESTER, B. Gen.
United States Army.

From the *Nashville Clarion.*

Last week the editor received the following from George Colbert. It beautes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.

COLBERT FERRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, March 8th, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been robbed by the white people, on Monday last, these people came to the back of the Tennessee river, at the ferry, and have been a lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place, they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, he (Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open and supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as the found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the war hoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unheeded of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood sentinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c. It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring and open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Bear Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find within in the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorised to take as prisoner to the agent of this nation.

We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such *Damn Rascals*—We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peacefully to go through our country, under the pretence of hunting their stock and to drive them off. Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threatening our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child.

—If the man who is authorised by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites—we will have to redress our own grievances or die in defence of our property, Capt. Underwood is authorised by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their boundary line, to the agent of this nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission, and unauthorised by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government, they went off without losing any think by the Indians of this nation.

We do not wish to interrupt, nor we do not intend to interrupt any person, but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them.

I am, your friend, &c. &c.

GEORGE COLBERT.

In all cases where minors or apprentices are enlisted, the consent of the parent, master or guardian (if any such there be) in writing, is to be obtained and to accompany the enlistment.

The want of size shall form no objection to a person offering to enlist, provided he is well made, active, robust and healthy.

As soon as convenient, and at farthest within six days next succeeding the time of enlistment, each recruit shall be brought before some justice of the peace,

and take and subscribe the oath required

and prescribed by the act of congress for

raising an additional military force to the

present army of the United States.

All recruits are to be mustered by the officer commanding the recruiting district.

When a recruit shall be rejected, his clothing, if they may have been delivered, and the bounty advanced to him, shall be returned to the recruiting officer, and for which he shall be held accountable.

Any recruit who may have received the bounty, or any part thereof, and shall abscond, he is to be pursued, and treated as a deserter.

Each officer who is engaged in the recruiting service, will procure such trans-

portation, forage, fuel, straw and stationery as may be necessary for his recruits.

In case clothing does not arrive in time, each recruiting officer, if the comfort of the recruits shall require it, is authorised to furnish them with shirts, shoes and blankets, having regard in their selections to economy—and taking vouchers in every instance to prove his disbursements.

Should the contractor fail to furnish rations, the recruiting officer may supply them by private agreement at the contract price, (if possible) if not, on the best terms they can be procured.

Recruiting officers who have no enlisted

musicians, are authorised to engage a

drummer and fifer at the price of ten dol-

lars per month each, and one ration per day.

No recruit can be discharged except by an order from the secretary at war.

The commanding officers of recruiting districts shall make monthly returns to the commanding officer of the department

and to the war office.

The officers commanding the recruiting districts, are also authorised to enlist

for eighteen months such men as prefer

engaging for that period of time, and

may be unwilling to enlist for five years.

As a declaration of war is hourly ex-

pected, it is imperiously requested, and

confidently hoped, that the different re-

cruiting officers of Department No. 1,

will employ the most prompt and vigor-

ous exertion to complete their enlist-

ments as early as possible. Whilst the

Northern and Southern Departments of

the additional Army are making rapid

and honorable progress in military prepa-

ration, I feel proud to anticipate, and to

believe, that those feelings of patriotism,

and national honor, which glow with such

feverish amongst our military brethren of

the North and South, will equally distin-

guish and give character to the officers

and troops in the Western Department.

By timely and energetic efforts, on the

part of our recruiting officers, I entertain

no dread, that Department No. 1 will su-

perintend in slothful preparations, at

a time when the honor, and dearest in-

terests of their country demand their im-

mediate service. The officers command-

part of cavalry, and residue infantry.

There will however be no objection on

the part of the President of the United

States, to the admission of a proportion of

riflemen duly organized in distinct corps,

and not exceeding one-tenth part of the

whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed &

equipt for actual service. When the de-

partments and organization shall have

been effected, the respective corps will be

exercised under the officers set over them

—but will not remain embodied or be con-

sidered as in actual service, until by sub-

sequent orders, they shall be directed to

take the field;"

A VERY VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE,
CONTAINING 210 acres of land, about 100
under high cultivation, the balance well
timbered, and within 3 miles of Mr. Roger's
mill, 2 of Mr. Grimes, and a 1/2 of Mr. McCall's
11 miles from Lexington near the Cross Plains.
The dwelling house of Stone 30 feet square
with a cellar, the whole size of the house, 5
fire places and convenient other houses, a
stables, a still house sufficient to work 4
stills—never failing water—a bargain will be
given, and credit for a part of the purchase
money till the 1st of March next, at which
time full possession will be given. For fur-
ther particulars enquire of the subscriber on
the premises.

STEPHEN LAY.

Fayette county, May 5, 1812. (19-1*)

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Jessamine
county, on the head of South Elkhorn,
a negro man named

WILL,

AND sometimes he calls himself MANNET,
about six feet high, stoop-shouldered raw-
boned, between thirty and forty years of
age; he had on when he went away, a white flince
roundabout coat, and had plenty of other clothes
with him. It is very likely he will make for
Fleming county, as he has a wife there, or
likely he is lurking about Mr. Huston's, in
Woodford county, as he has another wife there,
I will give the above reward if delivered to me,
and will pay all reasonable expenses.

Joseph Higbee.

April 20th, 1812. 18-3*

Pasture for Stock.

THE subscribers have leased the farm
belonging to the estate of James Rose,
dec. adjoining the out lots on Russell's road.
Horses will be pastured at \$5 the season, and
cows at four dollars per head. The lot is well
enclosed and contains twenty-eight acres, a part
of it woodland. There is a pump within the
enclosure and the stock will always have access
to water.

Thompson & Marsh.

April 24th, 1812. 18-4*

Found,

A MONTH or two past, in the woods,
near Lexington, a pair of SADDLE-
BAGS, containing sundry articles of clothing.
The owner by describing his property and pay-
ing for this advertisement, can get it on applica-
tion at this office, or to

Asa Blanchard.

April 21st, 1812. 18-3*

THIS is to give notice to all persons
whatsoever, that my wife Kezia has left
me and gone of her own choice, against my will,
and has got the greatest part of my property,
with all the children, and has put herself from
under my protection. I therefore forewarn any
person or persons from crediting her on my ac-
count for her or the children, or give any sup-
port to either on my account, as I am deter-
mined not to pay any contract of her's after this
date.

Anthony Dunleavy.

Mercer county, April 20th, 1812. 18-3*

Military Dictionary,

GEORGE TROTTER
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present
year.
January 1st, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-
TION TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

Academy for Young Ladies.

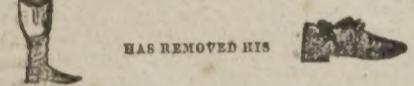
MRS. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her ACADEMY will be opened on the 15th of February; in which will be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every elegant branch, necessary to form an English, classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Music and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at **Twelve Dollars**.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812. 5-1f

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Mr. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812. 5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

16*

**James Megowan,
CABINET MAKER,**

INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed in short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

2-1f

January 6th, 1812.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR
Six Likely Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-1f

March 9, 1812.

OR THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE
Rev. JOHN B. BAILY,
Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

IS also in complete operation; where Blacksmiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWING'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811. 2-1f

Clarke County, 3ct.

TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filly, two years old past, about 15 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose no brand perceptible, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.

Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

16*

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-1f

March 7.

J. P. Schatzell,

At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington,

HAS YET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A
VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky, and if desired, produce or Hempen manufactures will be taken in part pay: they consist of the following articles, viz:

Broad & Forest Cloths, 5-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th assorted, \$ black and all color.

Milled Cassimeres and Ed Cambriek do.

Woolen Cords, \$ Cashmere and Chintz

Toilinetts, Waistcoats, Shawls,

ing, \$ flushed and pulicat

Cotton Cassimeres and Handkerchiefs.

Grandrelles, \$ An assortment of

Brown Hollands, \$ Ribbons, Cotton and

Men's & Women's Cots, \$ Thread Laces

and, Worsted, \$ Edgings,

Anglo. Hose, \$ Sewing Silks & Twists,

Picnic Sleeves, Gloves Needles and Pins,

Mits, \$ White and all color.

Black Sattins, Modes, \$ ed and Cotton Wire

& colored Sarsnits, \$ Thread,

Fashionable twilled Tapes assorted,

Silks for Ladies dres, 5-8th and 4-4th Irish

Men's Florentine, \$ Linens,

India Muslins, Checks

Barcelona, black, white & Romall Hand-

and colored Hand-kerchiefs,

Imperial & Young Hy-

dimities, Calicoes and son Teas,

Chintz's, \$ Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Furnitures, Ginghams, \$ quarter Casks choice

& Cotton Shiftings, \$ Wine.

4-4th and 6-4th Cam.—Also some English Sad-

bricks and Fancy's derry.

Muslins, \$

And he expects to receive in a few days, a

small parcel of BUENOS AIRES HIDES.

This is for the information of Tanners.

3-1f

Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

January 1st, 1812.

**Blank B's of Lading and
Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-
TION TERMS, BY

J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

January 1st, 1812.

Robert Russell, & Co.

11-1f

January 6th, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor.

The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

17-1f

Lexington, April 17, 1812.

January 1st, 1812.

Doctor Buchanan

Having brought his literary pursuits to a close,

will now devote himself exclusively to the

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

In Lexington and its vicinity. His patrons will

find him a few doors below the office of the K.

Gazette.

17-1f

January 17th, 1812.

January 1st, 1812.

Hubbard B. Smith,

INTENDS carrying on the business of drawing

Deeds, Letters of Attorney, Covenants, Re-

leases, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Bonds,

Assignments, &c. &c. on the most moderate

terms. It may always be found at the Kentuc-

ky Hotel, or at his office on short street, imme-

diately over Doct. Walter Warfield's apotheca-

ry shop.

17-1f

January 17th, 1812.

Mrs. BROWN

Inform the Ladies that she has imported a su-

perior assortment of the most elegant and

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY:

Amongst which are a great variety of

Straw Bonnets, Cottage silk do.

Jockey do. Mitred do.

The Argus do.

Black Dunstable and Chip do.

Black Crape do.

Honey Comb Turbans,

Basket do.

Full Dress Turbans

Half Dress do.

Satin Modes, Pelongs,

Black Lace,

White do.

Ladies' Silk Hose,